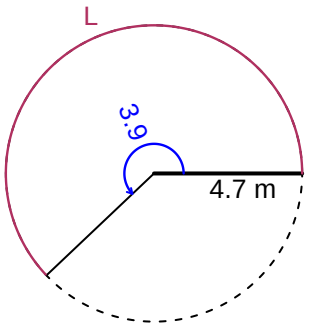
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v652)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The angle measure is 3.9 radians. The radius is 4.7 meters. How long is the arc in meters?

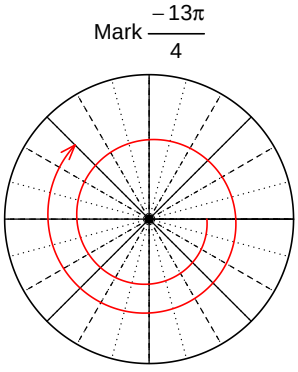


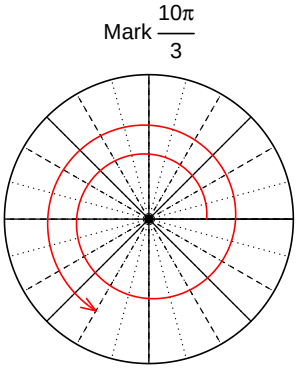
$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

$L = 18.33$ meters.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-13\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{10\pi}{3}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\sin\left(\frac{-13\pi}{4}\right)$ and $\cos\left(\frac{10\pi}{3}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).





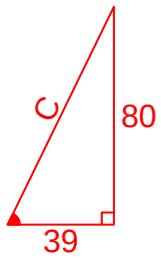
$\sin(-13\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\cos(10\pi/3) = \frac{-1}{2}$

Question 3

If $\tan(\theta) = \frac{-80}{39}$, and θ is in quadrant IV, determine an exact value for $\cos(\theta)$.

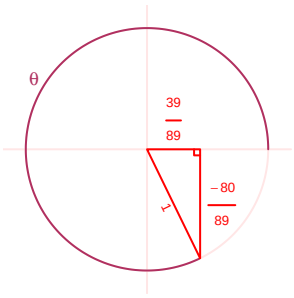
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$39^2 + 80^2 = C^2$$
$$C = \sqrt{39^2 + 80^2}$$
$$C = 89$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant IV in a unit circle.



$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{39}{89}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a frequency of 2.63 Hz, a midline at $y = -4.17$ meters, and an amplitude of 7.9 meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the maximum height. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 7.9\cos(2\pi 2.63t) - 4.17$$

or

$$y = 7.9\cos(5.26\pi t) - 4.17$$

or

$$y = 7.9\cos(16.52t) - 4.17$$